

Negro, Colonization of - 1935

## Negroes Are Refused Colony in Poland

WARSAW, Feb 15.—(P)—A delegation of negroes from the southern part of the United States was reported in local newspapers today to have failed in the request for a land grant from the Polish government.

The negroes stated that they represented 500 families which were ready to immigrate into southern Poland from the United States if they were granted homesteads. The newspapers said the delegates failed to obtain the requested grants and left Poland for Rumania.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish general who was one of Washington's chief lieutenants in the American Revolution, bequeathed his extensive property holdings in Ohio and \$13,000 for educational work among the negroes, the administration being done by Thomas Jefferson. As a result, the school for negroes was opened in 1836 in Newark, Ohio.

At the present time, many negro school children are contributing funds to the Kosciuszko Foundation.

## NEGRO MIGRATION TO POLAND IS PREDICTED

### Colored Pair Seeking Land Grant of Warsaw Officials

WARSAW, Poland.—Migration of approximately 500 colored families to this country in the spring and summer was predicted by Joseph Tardet and Miss Stephens, delegates of Negro organizations of the southern states of America, on a recent visit to Warsaw.

Tardet and Miss Stephens, who claim Richmond, Va., and Nashville, Tenn., as their homes, petitioned the secretaries of agriculture and labor here for the grant of a large portion of land suited for land cultivation.

#### No Color Bar

The petition declares that more than 500 families want to migrate to Poland. It adds that the racial responses of the Poles living in the United States have led to the belief that Poland has no discrimination

and recognizes no color division. This feeling is enhanced by reports that several American colored residents of Poland enjoy all the privileges of Polish society, including inter-marriage.

The section sought by the delegation is located in southern Poland and it is generally believed that authorities may look with favor on the proposal.

Names of the organizations Miss Stephens and Tardet represent were not included in the report.

### NEGROES REFUSED PERMIT TO COLONIZE IN POLAND

#### Asked That 500 Be Allowed to Have Homesteads in That Country.

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### SAYS SEPARATE NEGRO STATE IS SOLUTION

#### Attorney Brown Advocates This Plan

New York, April 20.—Whether or not the American Negro's salvation lies in a separate Negro state in this country is the subject of a spirited debate in the May issue of The Crisis official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, out this week. Arrayed on the side of racial separation are Attorney Oscar C. Brown, founder of the 49th State movement, and James S. Allen, Communist writer. In his characteristic manner, (George S. Schuyler, well-known author and columnist, ridicules the idea, declaring it to be nonsensical, unfeasible and unconstitutional. Attorney Brown is not specific as to the possible location of the 49th State but Mr. Al-

len suggests that section of the South known as the Black Belt where Negroes predominate in the population. Each statement is stimulating and revealing and the debate will provide wide discussion.

Another well-written timely, and closely reasoned article is "Ethiopia and World Politics" by George

### SEPARATE NEGRO STATES

Some time ago a suggestion was made for the formation of a separate Negro state. The idea is impractical and unwarrantable.

It is the child thought of those who are superficial in views and many times more anxious to gain publicity for themselves. No doubt, some of the very men who are ardently advocating this separate state proposition have been protesting various forms of racial discrimination and segregation. In a marked manner their inconsistency is being shown in their cry for a separate state. The salvation of the race should be worked out in the existing states and in the language of the lamented Booker Washington, they must "let down their buckets where they are."

This Negro state proposition recalls the move that is being proposed by a colored minister of New York to raise one hundred and twenty million dollars for the establishment of hospitals for our people in all parts of the country. There is no objection to the placing of the hospitals, but his impracticable manner of raising the funds cause the movement to be a questionable one. These impracticable propositions do considerable harm and in a measure deter more worthy ones.

SAVANNAH, GA.

NEWS

MAY 2 1935

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Savannah, Ga., News

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# Whites in Several Areas Want Forty-ninth State

CHICAGO. (ANP)— Although the national movement for a forty-ninth state, led by Oscar Brown of this city, has excited a variety of comment among thinkers who apparently choose to regard the idea as preposterous and impossible, there are many movements now afoot among white citizens to place another star in the national flag.

There is agitation in what is known as "Texlahoma," "Absarkora," Eastern Maryland, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska for statehood.

And there has been a persistent effort among some elements in this city and in New York to cut off from the rest of the state. All of these white citizens are in earnest.

The proposal from the colored groups comprehends the creation of a new state within the bounds of which citizens might enjoy freedom of political opportunity and the chance to develop to their fullest extent.

There are white citizens in twenty-three counties of Oklahoma and forty-six counties of the Texas Panhandle who wish a state of their own to be called "Texlahoma." The group numbers more than one million.

Puerto Rico desires the status of a state and the Puerto Rican delegate to Congress, Santiago Iglesias, has introduced a bill to that end. Hawaii also wants to be a state and her delegate, Samuel W. King, has introduced a bill on the subject. The same is true of Alaska.

## Eastern Maryland Agitates

Last year, the lynchers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, after the governor had sent troops into one county, insisted that they be allowed to separate from Western Maryland and continue their lynching parties. And some of the residents of the Black Hills territory of South Dakota, parts of Montana and Wyoming, would set up a state of their own to be known as "Absarkora."

But before a new state can be formed, the consent of the people in the sections affected must be obtained, the consent of the legislatures of the states affected, and the approval of Congress.

## National Move For 49th State Obtains Support White Urban Voters Seem To Earnestly Desire Such Change

CHICAGO, (ANP) — Although the National Movement for a Forty-ninth State, led by Atty. Oscar Brown of this city, designated as the governor-general, has excited a variety of comment among thinkers within the race who apparently choose to regard the idea of a 49th state for Negroes as preposterous and impossible, there are many movements now afoot among white citizens to place another star in the national flag.

There is agitation in what is known as "Texlahoma," "Absarkora," Eastern Maryland, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska for statehood. And there has been a persistent effort among some elements in this city and in New York to cut off from the rest of the state. All of these white citizens are in earnest.

## Million In Texas

There are white citizens in 32 counties of Oklahoma and 46 counties of the Texas Panhandle who wish a state of their own to be called "Texlahoma." The group numbers more than one million.

Porto Rico desires the status of a state and the Porto Rican delegates to Congress, Santiago Iglesias, has introduced a bill to that end. Hawaii also wishes to be a state and her delegate, Samuel W. King, has introduced a bill on the subject. The same is true of Alaska.

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And some of the residents of the Black Hills territory of South Dakota, parts of Montana and Wyoming, would set up a state of their own to be known as "Absarkora."

The thing has been done, of course, as in the cases of Virginia and West Virginia in 1861 and North and South Dakota in

1889.

But before a new state can be formed, the consent of the people in the sections affected must be obtained, the consent of the legislatures of the states affected, and the approval of Congress.

The Negro Forty-ninth Staters might put the new star in the flag if they could succeed in obtaining all these consents.

**MONTGOMERY, ALA.**

**ADVERTISER**

**JUN 27 1935**

## WHY DID THEY GO TO ALASKA?

The Macon Telegraph finds that the colonists are "sick of Matanuska, in the National Movement for a Alaska. . . ." Writers predicted, says The Telegraph, that FERA should have sent out enough money to bring them back from Alaska "to markets and commerce, because Americans have had enough of trail-blazing and pioneering and fighting nature in the raw." They are entitled now, says The Telegraph, to enjoy some of the blessings of civilization.

Why did they not come South instead? Continuing its appealing story and comment, The Telegraph says:

The Telegraph addressed an open letter to President Roosevelt when the disasters first began to beset the people in the stricken West and Southwest, and it called attention to the inducements that Georgia could offer. It would have been a godsend to those unfortunate people if the Government had done for them what P. H. Fitzgerald did when he established the Fitzgerald colony in Wilcox and Irwin and later Ben Hill Counties. A different story would be told of them today.

The Chamber of Commerce of Fitzgerald is ready to give personal testimony of many men who came from the Northwest with that colony, an dthousands of other fine citizens located in many parts of the Southeast because they found that under the most favorable conditions in the Northwest life is easier and results from work are better in this section of country.

E. B. Weatherly of Cochran, is now on the second tour of the cattle country, and he wrote a personal letter to The Telegram from Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. His mission is so important to the people of the entire country that we took the liberty of making public a large part of his letter. It is printed in another column on the editorial page. Before he started on his second trip he was asked why Alaska was able to get the distressed farmers, and why Georgia failed to get them. His answer was the result of personal investigation. "They are afraid of lynchings in Georgia," he replied. "They are ignorant of the situation about the Negro, and they fear the Negro. They know as little about us as we know about the Philippine situation. They are afraid of malaria and they don't like our school

record. We are put at the foot of the list in school achievements, and they can't tell anything except from the printed statistics."

Mr. Weatherly went armed this time with the lynching record brought up to date. He will be able to show from World Almanac statistics that our bad lynching record was made nearly fifty years ago; that during the past 10 years the South's record has been no worse than those sections where there is no Negro population, and that 30 is the highest number recorded against the entire nation during any one of the past ten years, and in 1932 the number for the entire nation dropped to eight.

The school problem seems to be the most difficult one to handle. Strangers who visit here are astonished to see any schools functioning. Some strangers are reported to be so ignorant of real conditions here that they are surprised when told that the State has any colleges. Ideal climate, marvelous productivity of the soil, twelve months grazing of the finest kind, two to four crops a year on the same piece of land, fine people for neighbors—all of these things ought to count for something, and they are duly stressed, but the school situation is the stumbling block. Mr. Weatherly is doing his best with it, and so are others, thousands of others. We need the help of the Northwest farmers. A few have come. One of the greatest illustrations of what they can do is found at Waycross, but that's another story. There are many good illustrations. Fitzgerald's experience should be sufficiently convincing.

The Alabamian will understand instinctively that all that is said by The Telegraph in behalf of Georgia can be said many times over for Alabama.

The ignorance of the Northerner about conditions in the South is the fault, not of the Northerner, but of the unenterprising Southerner.

What this region needs is a Southern Chamber of Commerce or its equivalent to tell Northern people some simple, primary truths about living conditions down here.

If outsiders are ignorant of the South the fault is the South's. We have not taken the pains to tell the great story of our native development, of the security of life and limb here, of our distaste for lawlessness, of our comparative lack of prejudice on political questions. Upon the whole we think just about as the Northerners do on fundamental questions—and we have much better climate, even though our climate is far from ideal.



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(Back to Africa Movement.)  
TOLEDO, O.  
BLADE

Liberia Afro-American League.  
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MAR 28 1935

## COLORED RACE TO SEEK HOME

Group Is Organized Here  
to Work for African  
Retreat.

Establishment of a national home for the Negro race in Africa is an objective of the Liberia-Afro-American league, organization of Toledo colored citizens which has established temporary headquarters in 514 Nebraska avenue.

Sterling M. Means was elected president at the initial meeting Tuesday night. Other officers are C. Toler and H. B. Barney, vice presidents; A. L. Davis, secretary; James Drayton, treasurer, and William Oates, attorney.

Aims of the group include establishment of a self determination movement in Liberia and other African districts supported by a foundation here; guiding of Negro youth to racial integrity; establishment of a Negro library of racial traditions, and aiding in relief work where injustices exist.